

TOTIRESCU, G.; BUIMOVICI, D.; BALA, E.

Variation in the apparent volume of young brown coal in a state of humidity. p. 299.

Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Institutul de Energetica.
STUDII SI CERCETARI DE ENERGETICA. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 8,
no. 2, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, no. 7
July, 1959.

Uncl.

COUNTRY: : Romania
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.22 1959 No. 79717
 AUTHOR : Muimovici, D., Sala, E., and Totirescu, G.
 TITLE : Changes in the Bulk Density of Brown Coals as a Function of Moisture Content
 ORIG. PUB. : Studii si Cercetari Energ. 8, No 2, 299-301 (1958)
 ABSTRACT : The authors have investigated the correlation between the bulk density of ground coals and their moisture content as a contribution to the improvement of calculations related to the evaluation of the grindability characteristics, classification, pneumatic transport characteristics, and combustion characteristics of brown coals in fluidized beds. In their investigation the authors have used samples of a number of Rumanian coals, prepared by both increasing gradually the moisture

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : RUSSIA
 CATEGORY :
 RES. JOUR. : RZhim., No. 22 1959, No. 3400
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : content of the coals and by sampling the coals at different time intervals during the drying process. Analyses on the starting coal samples are given together with a formula for the determination of the bulk density and curves giving the dependence between the bulk density and the moisture content (MC) of the coals. An analysis of the latter curves shows that this dependence is linear, the slope of the curves being greater for moist coals than for dried coals. The authors also point to

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COUNTRY:	: Romania	A-22
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No.22 1959 No.	79717
AUTHOR	:	
INSTR.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	: the presence of hysteresis, with the result that the bulk density of the coals recorded during the drying process is lower than the bulk density obtained during the gradual moistening of the coals. M. Kirichenko	

CARD: 3/3

TODOROV, Naiden, inzh.; CHAUSHEV, Stoicho, inzh.; PANDEV, Lazar, inzh.; TOPEV,
Totiu, tekhn.

Possibilities of reconstructing installations for hardboard
production in the Georgi Dimitrov Mill, Velingrad, with a view
of increasing its output by 25%. Durvomebel prom 7 no.5:3-9 S-
0 '64.

CRETOIU, Gh., candidat in stiinta economice; TOTU, I.V.

On the necessary product and the surplus product in socialism.
Probleme econ 16 no.3:3-16 Mr '63.

AVETIKYAN, B.G.; TOTIYAN, A.A.; ALAVERDYAN, M.I.

Results of experimental testing of A.N.Gordienko's data on reflex formation of antibodies. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.5: 54-59 My '56. (MIRA 9:8)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES
antibody form., eff. of conditioned reflex)
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
eff. on antibody form.)

TOTKA, Karoly (Szeged)

The Mutual Savings Bank is useful. Magyar vasut 6 no.24:5 15 D '62.

TOTKA, Karoly (Szeged)

There was no time for more contributions. *Magy vasut* 7 no.23:2
2 D '63.

TOTKA, Karoly (Szeged-Rokus)

Socialist brigades in the Szeged Repair Shop. Magy vasut 7' no.7:
5 2 Ap '63.

TOTKA, Karoly (Szeged)

Proposals of a membership meeting. Magyar vasut 7 no.19:5
0 '63.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420001-5"

TOTMAKOV, A.

Progressive practices on P.N. Sergienko's sector. Mast. ugl.
4 no.1:9-11 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy ekonomiki gornoy promyshlennosti
Moskovskogo gornogo instituta imeni Stalina.
(Moscow Basin--Coal mines and mining)

TOTMAKOV, A.

~~*****~~
We should strive with perseverance to lower the cost of coal.
Mast.ugl. 4 no.5:3-6 My '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy ekonomiki gornoy promyshlennosti
Moskovskogo gornogo instituta imeni Stalina.
(Coal mines and mining)

TOTMAKOV, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich; KIRZHNER, D.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
SUROVA, V.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Materials and technical equipment supply in the coal mining industry]
Material'no-tekhnicheskoe snabzhenie v ugol'noi promyshlennosti.
Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 35 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

~~TOTMAKOV~~, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich, dotsent; SMIRNOV, V.V., otvetstvennyy
redaktor; YETIMEL' MAN, N.G., redaktor izdatel'stva; ALADOVA, Ye.I.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Organisation of management in the coal industry of the U.S.S.R.]
Organizatsiia upravleniia v ugol'noi promyshlennosti SSSR. Moskva,
Ugletekhnizdat, 1956. 28 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Coal mines and mining)

TOTMAKOV, A.V., gornyy inzh.; KHANIN, M.Ya., gornyy inzh.

Hamming in blasting operations in Krivoy Rog Basin mines. Gor. zhur.
no.12:40-42 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Krivoy Rog--Mining engineering)

SOV/127-59-12-10/26

AUTHORS: Totmakov, A.Y. and Khanin, M.Ya., Mining Engineers

TITLE: The Use of Plugs in Blasting Operations in the Krivoy Rog Basin Mines (Primeneniye zaboyki pri vzryvnykh rabotakh v shakhtakh Krivorozhskogo basseyna)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 12, pp 40 - 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors claim that the blasting of charges, placed in the blast holes without plugging them, is not only contrary to security regulations, but also decreases the impact of the explosion, requires larger quantities of explosives, and increases the amount of poisonous gases in the gallery. The names of following scientists are mentioned in the article: Doctor of Technical Sciences A.F. Belyayev, G.A. Shetler and M.A. Magoychenkov. There are 5 tables and 5 Soviet references.

Card 1/1

ТОТ АР-В, 4. 4.

111
111016

MICHURINSKIYE OSNOVY SEMENOVOLSTVA OBOBSCHENNYKH KUL'TUR. MOSKV., IZD-VO
ZNANIYE, 1952. 23 p. (VSEMOYUENNOYE OBSHCHESTVO PO RASPROSTRANENIYU POLITSI-
CHESKIKH I NAUCHNYKH ZNANIY. 1952, SERIYA 3, NO. 22)

KOKAS, E; MICZBAN, I; TOTO, I

Effect of purine nucleotides on working capacity, on the heart and the suprarenal gland. Acta physiol.hung. 7 no.4:409-420 1955.

1. Institute of Histology and Embryology, University Medical School, Budapest.

(PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY,

eff. of purine nucleotide in animals)

(PURINES, effects,

nucleotide, on phys. efficiency in animals)

(NUCLEOTIDES, effects,

purine nucleotide, on phys. efficiency in animals)

(ADRENAL CORTEX, effect of drugs on,
purine nucleotide)

TOTO, I. 1948

(Anat.-Biol. Inst. , U. of Debrecen)

"The Humoral Regulation of Storage in the Liver."

Acta Anatomica, Basle, 1948 5/4(311-342)
Abst: Exc. Med. 1, Vol. 111, No. 9, p. 334

TOTO, Imre

An international histological symposium on macrophages. *Magy.tud.*
66 no.11:602-604 N '59. (KEAI 9:4)
(Macrophages) (Hungarian Academy of Sciences)

Totochenko, L.K.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

448

. Sokolov, Vasiliiy Stepanovich

Defektoskopiya materialov (Nondestructive Testing and Inspection of Materials) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1957. 239 p.
7,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Korikovskiy, I.K.; Tech. Ed.: Medvedev, L.Ya.; Scientific Eds. of the Book: Entin, S.D. of Part 1; Totochenko, L.K. of Part 2; Yakubovich, T.S. of Part 3; Sinitsyn, S.N. of Part 4.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technical personnel and may also be useful to students of technical institutes and persons specializing in nondestructive testing of materials.

COVERAGE: This is a practical manual on nondestructive testing and inspection of materials. The author attempts to compile

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in one book the most highly developed and widely employed methods in industry for detecting flaws in materials and finished products. He presents descriptions of various new ideas and gives schematic diagrams of newly developed equipment which, although not widely used in industry, has been successfully tested in laboratories. Detailed information on magnetic, penetrant, ultrasonic and radiographic methods of inspection is given. The first part of this book deals with magnetic inspection which includes magnetic-particle and magnetic-tape recording methods. According to the author the magnetic-particle inspection method is now widely used in aircraft and heavy machinery industries. The author states that general research work on magnetic-particle inspection was conducted by the magnetic laboratory of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machinery, under the direction of N.I. Yeregin, and by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Materials, under the direction of A.V. Zhigadlo. Extensive research in this field is currently being conducted by the Central Scientific Research Laboratories of the Committee for the Control of Industrial Safety and Mine Inspection, USSR, where a number of new types of magnetic

Card 2/10

Nondestructive Testing and Inspection of Materials

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flaw detectors has been developed. The magnetic-tape recording flaw detector used in inspection of welded connections, illustrated on pages 20-21, was developed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Construction in the Petroleum and Gas Industry. Illustrations of several other types of magnetic flaw detectors are also given. The author concludes that the sensitivity of magnetic inspection depends on such factors as methods of magnetization, magnetizing current, depth of flaw and the size and conditions of ferromagnetic particles, and is limited to magnetic materials only. The inspection of nonmagnetic materials is often accomplished by employing fluorescent-penetrant and dye-penetrant methods. These methods of inspection are described in the second part of the book. The description includes detailed information on the techniques and equipment used in penetrant methods of inspection. The author states that the sensitivity of these methods is very high but that he lacks sufficient information to draw a conclusion about the industrial value of this method. Part three of the book summarizes the

Card 3/10

Nondestructive Testing and Inspection of Materials 448

developments of ultrasonic methods of inspection in the Soviet Union and describes principles of operation of ultrasonic flaw detectors and their practical applications. Numerous illustrations and descriptions of various types of ultrasonic flaw detectors are presented. The descriptions also include flaw detectors used in the aircraft industry. These are types 86-IM, 86-IM-2 and 86-IM-3. The fourth part of the book deals with radiographic inspection. It includes X-ray, gamma-ray, Betatrons, and fluorescent and photo-fluorescent methods. The procedures and equipment used in these methods of inspection are described in detail. Safety precautions and health measures in radiographic inspection using X-ray and gamma rays are discussed. There are 153 Soviet references.

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Part II. Fluorescent-penetrant and Dye-penetrant Methods of Inspection

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8-13-58

Card 10/10

ZLOBINSKIY, Boris Mikhaylovich; TOTOCHENKO, L.K., red.; KHUTORSKAYA, Ye.S.,
red. izd-va; KLEYMAN, M.R., tekhn. red.

[Safety in the use of radioactive substances] Bezopasnost' rabot s
radioaktivnymi veshchestvami. 2., dop. izd. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 344 p.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Radioisotopes—Industrial applications) (Radioactivity—Safety
measures)

FATEYEVA, Ye.M.; TOTICHENKO, V.K.; ROSHAL', N.I.; TROITSKAYA, N.A.

Differential diagnosis and treatment of some forms of rickets-
like diseases in children. *Pediatrics* 42 no.9:69-74 S'63.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kliniki rannogo vozrasta (zaveduyushchiy - prof. I.V. TSimbley)
biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.A. Titayev)
Instituta pediatrii (direktor - dotsent M.Ya. Studenikin) AMN SSSR.

TOTOCHENKO, V.K.
SARYLOVA, K.P., dotsent; TOTOCHENKO, V.K.; LAVROV, I.V.; BOGOMOLOVA, M.I.
KUROV, V.D.

Clinical aspects of hemorrhagic capillarotoxicosis in children.
Pediatrics no.4:55-58 J1-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy detskoy kliniki II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (zav.-prof. P.A.Ponomareva)
(PURPURA, MONTHROMBOPENIC, in infant and child)

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TOTOESCU, D.

Distr: 4E4J

Utilization of certain low-grade iron ores which contain manganese. D. Totocescu and A. Steclaci. Acad. rep. populara Romine, Studi cercetari met. 3, 63-67 (1968).—An attempt was made to utilize the Romanian iron deposits at Vazadu-Moneasa. These deposits are low in iron and high in SiO_2 and Mn, most of the SiO_2 being combined with Al_2O_3 in the form of clays. In certain spots the Mn analysis is rather low, but even such ore cannot be treated in the blast furnace, as the iron is too low, and the Si too high. The clay makes any concn. very difficult, as all the mineral ingredients are so highly uniformly distributed. The Krupp-Renn process cannot be used directly because of the Mn. When the ore is treated with calcite and (or) dolomite a slag is obtained that makes it possible to use the Krupp-Renn process. The best results are obtained if the original charge shows ratios $(\text{CaO} + \text{MgO})/\text{SiO}_2 = 1/2$ and $\text{CaO}/\text{MgO} = 1/1$. 10 references. Werner Jacobson

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Chem A

19

The removal of iron oxides from bauxite for its use in the manufacture of refractories. Serban Solacolu and D. Totarescu (Polytech. Inst., Bucharest). *Acad. Rep. Populare Rumanie, Div. Stint., Ser.: Mat., Fis., Chim.* 3, 257-60 (1960).—Most Rumanian bauxites contain a high percentage of Fe oxides. Expts. to remove the oxides showed that magnetic sepn. of Fe oxides obtained by calcination at low temp. was the most effective. Gerhard Aufleger

1957

STRUMPE, P.I., otvetstvenny red.; NOVIKOV, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; RANIS, A.A., red.; TOTOK, A.G., red.; DROZHZHINA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Preserving pile timbers from marine borers and rotting] Antiseptirovanie gidrotekhnicheskogo svainogo lesa protiv morskikh drevotochtsev i gnaniia. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi Transport," 1958. 84 p. (Leningrad. Tsentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut morskogo flota. Trudy no.18) (MIRA 11:11)
(Wood--Preservation) (Piling (Civil engineering))

STRUMPE, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; OSMOLOVSKIY, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk,
nauchnyy red.; TOTOK, A.G., red.; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn.red.

[Method of calculating strength of merchant ships] Metodika rascheta
prochnosti morskikh transportnykh sudov. (Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi
transport", 1958. 127 p. Leningrad. Tsentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'-
skii institut morskogo flota. Trudy no. 17) (MIRA 11:11)
(Ships)

SZABO, Denes, Dr.; VARGA, Endre, Dr.; TOTOK, Gabriella Dr.

Potentiated local anesthesia. Orv. hetil. 99 no.43:1493-1497 26 Oct 58.

1. A Szegedi Varosi Tanacs Koshaza (igazgato: Nagy Laszlo dr.) Sebeszeti Osztalyanak (foorvos: Szabo Denes dr.) kozlemenye.

(HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL

potentiation of local anesth. (Hun))

(ANESTHESIA, LOCAL

potentiation by artif. hibernation (Hun))

MALECZKI, Emil ; TOTOK, Sandor

Separation of uranium (VI) and thorium (IV) on anion-exchanging
synthetic resins in hydrochloric medium. Veszprem Vegyip egy
kozl 4 no.2:169-177 '60

1. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Analitikai Kemiai Tanszek.

RUMANIA

TOTOLICI, Dumitru, Eng, IPA [unidentified] Planner (Proiectant).

"Complex Automation in the Chemical Industry."

Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, Vol 15, No 7, Jul 63, pp 3-4.

Abstract: A popular-science review article on the nature and importance of automation in the chemical industry. It illustrates the process of automatic operation with an example from the chemical industry, the synthesis of hydrochloric acid, and one from the petroleum-processing industry, a distillation column. It also gives some figures relating to the beneficial results of automation. Includes 2 illustrations.

1/1

TOTOLICI, Dumitru, ing.

Instantaneous analysis in the chemical industry. St si Teh
Buc 15 no.11:20-21 N '63.

RUMANIA

TOTOLICI, Dumitru, Eng, IPA [unidentified] Planner (Proiectant).

"Complex Automation in the Chemical Industry."

Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, Vol 15, No 7, Jul 63, pp 3-4.

Abstract: A popular-science review article on the nature and importance of automation in the chemical industry. It illustrates the process of automatic operation with an example from the chemical industry, the synthesis of hydrochloric acid, and one from the petroleum-processing industry, a distillation column. It also gives some figures relating to the beneficial results of automation. Includes 2 illustrations.

1/1

PRODAN, M., ing.; TOTOLICI, D., ing.; DANCIU, C., conf.; BARBULESCU, E., ing.

Technical and economic considerations on the opportunity of automation introduction in a vegetal oil line. Ind alim veget 13 no.1:11-16 Ja '62.

1. Sectorul proiectari al intreprinderii "Automatica", Bucuresti (for Prodan, Totolici).
2. Institutul de stiinte economice "V.I. Lenin", Bucuresti (for Danciu, Barbulescu).

TOTOLIN, P. Ye., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk

Study of the performance of multiple-roller bearing and
turning devices on excavators. Sbor. trud. MISI no.39:217-221
'61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut imeni V. V.
Kuybysheva.

(Excavating machinery—Testing)

TOTOLIN, P.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Graphic determination of stresses in links of walking mechanisms
of excavators. Sbor.trud. MISI no.3:140-145 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Excavating machinery)

GOMOZOV, I.M., knnd. tekhn. nauk; TOTOLIN, P.Ye., knnd. tekhn. nauk

Designing and testing the walking gear of the KSh-14/75. Stroil.
i dor. mashinostr. 4 no.11:8-12 II '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Excavating machinery)

TOTOLIN, P. Ye.

"Investigation of the Operation of Bearing-Swivel Apparatus on Excavators for the Purpose of Increasing Accuracy of Computation and Design Methods." Card Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst imeni V.V. Kuybyshev, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 17, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

RYAKHIN, V.A., kand. tekhn.nauk.; TOTOLIN, P.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental investigation of the performance of revolving bases
and bottom frames of quarry excavators. Stroil. i dor. mashinostr.
3 no. 8:5-8 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Excavating machinery)

TOTOLO, E., ing.

Electronic computers. Use of modeling method in the study and
planning in petroleum industry. Petrol si gaze 13 no.1:41-46 Ja '62

1. I.P.S.

TOTOLO, E., ing.

Employment of digital electronic computers in the oil industry.
Petrol si gaze 13 no.4:152-162 Ap '62.

1. Institutul de Proiectari Schele.

TOTOLO, E., ing.

Electronic calculating machines and their utilization in petroleum industry. Petrol si gaze 12 no.10:467-471 0 '61.

(Petroleum industry)

(Electronic calculating machines)

TOTOLYAN, A.A.

Study of streptococcal bacteriophages; the properties of antiphage
sear. Zhur.mikrobiol.i immun. 33 no.4:83-88 Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(BACTERIOPHAGE) (SERUM) (STREPTOCOCCUS)

ACC NR: AP6020691

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/006/0129/0133

AUTHOR: Totolyan, A. A.

ORG: Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical Science, SSSR (Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad

TITLE: Obtaining protoplasts of group A hemolytic streptococci

SOURCE: Zh mikrobiol, epidemiol i immunobiol, no. 6, 1966, 129-133

TOPIC TAGS: infectious disease, cell fraction, streptococcus, BACTERIAL DISEASE, DRUG EFFECT, CYTOLOGY

ABSTRACT:

A method of obtaining protoplasts of hemolytic streptococci resulted in almost complete change of cells to protoplasts within 10—19 hours at 37°C. The protoplasts obtained possessed some sensitivity to penicillin and remnants of a cell wall. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

[W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 008/

UDC: 576.851.214.024.85.027.35

TOTOLYAN, A.A.

Biological characteristics of streptococcal bacteriophages.
Mikrobiologiya 30 no.2:261-266 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(BACTERIOPHAGE) (STREPTOCOCCUS)

TOTOLYAN, A.A.

Study of streptococcal bacteriophages. Adsorption capacity
of bacteriophages.. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.4:
68-72 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.
(STREPTOCOCCUS) (BACTERIOPHAGE)

TOTOMANOV, D. St.

Some possibilities of measuring interfaces on the basis of their electric properties. Izv Inst fiz khim 4:47-67 '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

TOTOMANOV, I.

Automatic flowmeter. Meteor. i gidrol. no.8:60-61 Ag '57.
(MLHA 10:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrologii i meteorologii,
Sofiya (Bolgariya).

(Flowmeters)

TOTOMANOV, Iv.

Hydrometric pulley. Khidro i meteorolog no.5:29-34 '61.

TOTOMANOV, Iv.

Profilograph. Khidrotekh i melior 7 no.8:253-254 '62.

TOTOMANOV, Iv.

An improved irrigation water gauge. Khidro i meteorolog no.4:51-
55 '62.

TOTOMYANTS, Vakhan Fomich (1875~)

[Cooperation; history, principles, forms, significance] Ko-
operatsiia; istoriia, printsipy, formy, znachenie. Frankfurt/
Main, Posev-Verlag, 1961. 131 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Cooperation)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420001-5

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420001-5"

USSR/Electrochemistry

B-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26330

Author : A.P. Totopov, A.M. Takubov

Title : ~~To the question~~ of Background Selection for Anode Polarography
in Non-Aqueous Solvents.

Orig Pub : Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, 30, No 8, 1702-1706

Abstract : The solutions of KOH in methanol and ethanol, of NaI in acetonitrile and $(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{NI}$ in pyridine are suitable as background at anode polarographing with Hg drop electrode; addition of relatively large amounts of water to KOH solution in ethanol does not cause any undesirable phenomena.

Card : 1/1

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420001-5"

TOTOPOV, N. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Slags
Chemistry - Cement

May 49

"hydraulic Activity of Granulated Slags," N. A. Toropov, B. V. Volkonskiy, State All-Union Sci Res and Planning Inst of Cement Industries, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 1

Experiments described on synthetic slags of ternary system ($\text{CaO} - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{SiO}_2$) show that slags of vitreous structure with a greater heat energy reserve, as required by definition, are less active hydraulically than slags of the same composition which are crystallized and have a smaller reserve of heat energy. Submitted by Acad D. S. Belyankin, 8 Mar 49.

PA 50/49T25

TOPOLOW, E. M.

"Rhodansulfides et rhodansulfones." Kretow, A. E. et Topolow, E. M. (p. 2009)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obsheei Khimii). 1937, Volume 7, No. 14.

TOTORCEA, C., ing.; BABALAU, D., ing.; NEMETH, L., ing.

Achievement of ventilation in the digging of a blind drift of
great metric length. Rev min 14 no.7:308-316 J1 '63.

POPESCU, Ar.; TICAN, V.; DINULESCU, P.; TOTORCEA, N.

Preparation of the vaccine against Rubarth's disease with virulent fluid obtained from trypsinized cell cultures. Stud. cercet. 13 no.3:351-357 '62.

1. Comunicare prezentată la Institutul de inframicrobiologie al Academiei R.P.R.
(HEPATITIS, ANIMAL) (DOG DISEASES) (VACCINES)

TURUSIAN, A. S., and KALEVOSIAN, S. Ia.,

"Problem of the Effect of Chemical Contamination on the Electrical Characteristics of Certain Types of Suspension Insulators," p 415.

High Voltage Technique, Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958, 664pp
(Series: Izv Trudy, No. 195)

This collection of articles sums up the principal results of investigations and studies made by Prof. A. A. Gorev, Dr. Tech. Sci., and his staff in the field of high voltage phenomena and techniques at LPI (Leningrad Polytech Inst.) It was at this institute that Prof. Gorev completed his higher scientific education and then taught and carried on his investigations in the field until his death in 1953. In 1956, by decree of Min of Higher Education, the High-Voltage Lab. at LPI was named after A. A. Gorev.

PA 8/49T49

TITOV, A. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Organic Compounds
Chemistry - Nitration

Apr 48

"Oxide Nitration of Aromatic Nitrogen Compounds and
Arylhydroxylamines," A. I. Titov, N. G. Laptev,
Mil Acad imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov and the Sci Res
Inst of Org Products and Dyes imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov,
6½ pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVIII (LXXX), No 4

Shows that aromatic nitroso compounds and arylhydroxy-
lamines, when subjected to the action of nitric acid,
can undergo a varied series of transformations.
Describes compounds formed and suggests reaction
mechanism. Submitted 14 Mar 1946.

8/49T49

FDB

L 13243-63

EXT(d)/FCC(w)/BES AFFTC Pg-4 IJP(C)

S/044/63/000/003/028/047

AUTHOR: Totov, Georgi

(B)

TITLE: On certain classes of integral equations of the form

$$\varphi(x) - \lambda \int_a^x \frac{1}{x} P\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \varphi(y) dy = f(x).$$

56

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Matematika, no. 3, 1963, 65, Abstract 3E295
(Godishnik Inzh.-Stroit. In-t. Fak. Stroit. Arkhitekt. i Gidrotekhn.,
v. 11, no. 1, 1959, 61-96; Bulgarian, summary in French).

TEXT: Studies are made of the properties of solutions and methods for exact or approximate solution of equations of the form given in the title of the article (we shall call it equation (1)) under certain restrictions imposed on the function $P(x/y)$; the real part of $f(x)$ is assumed to be differentiable in the interval $a < x \leq b$ a sufficient number of times. If $P(t)$ is a polynomial of the $(m-1)$ -th degree in t , equation (1) is reduced by successive differentiations to an Euler ordinary differential equation of the m -th order. In the case

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S/044/63/000/003/028/047

On certain classes of integral

$a = 0$, when the kernel $\frac{1}{x} P\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ is unbounded at the point $x = 0$, the solutions of equation (1) exist and coincide with those solutions $u(x)$ of the nonhomogeneous Euler equation for which the integrals $\int_0^x u(y) dy$ are finite. The existence

conditions and the properties of the solutions of equation (1) are formulated with the aid of the properties of the Euler equation to which it is reduced. The cases in which $P(t)$ is an arbitrary function admit an approximate solution based on replacing the function $P(t)$ by a section of its Maclauren x series expansion.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TOTOV, N.I.

Apartment houses with unfinished facades. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 24 no.2:
38 F '50. (MLBA 7:11)
(Moscow--Apartment houses) (Façades)

TOTOV, Ye.V., LITVINENKO, L.M.; IZMAYLOV, N.A.

Frequency bands of N-H valence vibrations, and the reactivity of amines. Part 1: Mononuclear *m*- and *p*-substituted anilines. Ukr. khim. zhur. 27 no.1:87-94 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Aniline—Spectra)

TOTOVA, M.; KOTULAN, J.; KINCL, I.

Bacterial air pollution; preliminary communication. Lek. listy, Brno
8 no.23:557-559 1 Dec 1953. (CLML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Microbiology (Head--Prof. V. Tomasek, M.D.) of
Masaryk University, Brno.

TOTOVTSEVA, L.A.; SHIKHER, M.G.

Technological testing of the AOZh-2 bleaching apparatus.
Nauch.-issl.trudy IvNITI 23:104-151 '59. (MIRA 14:4)
(Bleaching)
(Textile machinery—Testing)

TOTOYEV, Mikhail Soslenbekovich,

North-Ossetian State Pedagogical Inst imeni Khetagurov,
Academic degree of Doctor of Historical Sci, based on his
defense, 26 January 1954, in the Council of the Tbilisi
State U imeni Stalin, of his dissertation entitled: "The
development of culture and social thinking in North ossetia
in the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th
Century".

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no 6, 19 Mar 55, Byulleten'
MVO SSSR, No. 14, July 56 Moscow pp 4-22, Uncl.
JPRS/NY-429

MAZAROVA, N.A., 1941; DAMENKLY, G.N., 1941; TOTYEVVA, I.D., 1941.

Protective coatings for valve and gate rods. Mashinostroenie
no. 5815-16 Myosk 195. (MIRA 1816)

TOTROV, A.G., red.; TREMBACH, K.V., red.; DZATTSEYEVA, T.A., red.;
DZUGAYEVA, L.V., red.; DATRIYEVA, Ye.U., tekhn.red.

[Here is the joy of our work; about the students' brigade
of the Kadgaron Secondary School] Vot ona - radost' truda;
ob uchenicheskoi brigade Kadgaronskoi srednei shkoly.
Ordzhonikidze, Severo-Osetinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 42 p.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Kadgaron--Agriculture--Study and teaching)

TOTROV, G

V

Gornyye mashiny (Mining machines) Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1952.

544 p. illus., diags., tables.

"Literatura": p. (543) - 544.

N/5
741.31
.T7

1. POTHUV, G.V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Technology
7. Mining machines. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February, 1953. Unclassified.

LEVITSKIY, M.V.; TOTROV, G.V.; MAR'YENKOV, V.V.; LEVITSKIY, L.M.

Dispersed composition of dusts in complex ore mining. Izv.
vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 2 no.6:26-34 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut. Kafedra
spetskursov gornogo dela.
(Nonferrous metals) (Mine dusts)

TOP SECRET

Lesions of urogenital fistulae. Urologia. no.5:62 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - dotsent I.G. Dzilikhov) na baze Tsentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Orizhonikidze.

DEGTYAREVA, N.V.; KAYNA LKIIY, I.E.; TOTA LKIIY, I.I.

Sintering of corundum with additives. Otkrytiya 29 no. 9:400-411 '84.
(MIRA 19:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420001-5"

L 07418-67 EWP(e)/EWT(m) WH
ACC NR: AP6030778

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/009/1664/1670

AUTHOR: Kaynarskiy, I. S.; Totsenko, S. B.; Lagtyareva, E. V. 46ORG: Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories (Ukrainskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov) BTITLE: Effect of heat treatment conditions on the mechanical and dielectric proper-
ties of highly refractory spinel-corundum ceramics 15

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 9, 1966, 1664-1670

TOPIC TAGS: corundum, ceramic, refractory, dielectric breakdown, bending strength ,
CORUNDUM REFRACTORY

ABSTRACT: The effect of heat treatment on the breakdown voltage E_{br} and bending strength σ_{bend} of spinel-corundum specimens of various compositions was studied on specimens containing 30 and 70 wt. % Al_2O_3 and 70 and 30 wt. % spinel respectively. After firing, the specimens with 30% Al_2O_3 consist of a single-phase system in which Al_2O_3 has completely penetrated into the solid solution with spinel, whereas specimens with 70% Al_2O_3 consist of a two-phase system in which Al_2O_3 has partially penetrated into the solid solution and is chiefly present as corundum. Quenching from 1400-1600° of the two-phase specimens increases the Al_2O_3 content in the solid solution in spinel, thus increasing σ_{bend} . Considerable decomposition of the solid solution after quenching from 1750°C and also a rapid simultaneous growth of the crystals decrease σ_{bend} . The crystal growth lowers E_{br} , while quenching raises it. Quenching apparent-

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UDC: 666.76:620.17+666.76:54

L 07418-67

ACC NR: AP6030778

ly increases the microheterogeneity of the crystals of the solid solution, thus raising their microhardness. Decomposition of the solid solutions lowers the microhardness of the crystals. By decreasing the heterogeneity of the crystals, prolonged homogenizing lowers their microhardness. In single-phase specimens containing 30% Al_2O_3 , an increase in microhardness and σ_{bend} is observed with an increase in the temperature from which the quenching is performed. E_{br} of these specimens substantially depends on the crystal size, diminishing as the latter increases. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Jan66/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 008

Card

2/2 *pla*

L 07417-67 EWP(e)/EWT(m) WH
ACC NR: AP6030779 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/009/1671/1677

AUTHOR: Totsenko, S. B.; Kaynarskiy, I. S.; Dogtyareva, E. V. 49

ORG: Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov) B

TITLE: Properties of sintered spinel and spinel-corundum refractories 15

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 9, 1966, 1671-1677

TOPIC TAGS: refractory, ceramic product property, dielectric breakdown, corundum
REFRACTORY, SINTERING, ELECTRIC RESISTANCE

ABSTRACT: The effect of the temperature of synthesis of magnesia spinel on the sintering of spinel and spinel-corundum specimens during firing and on the properties of the sintered body was studied. A lowering of the temperature of synthesis of the spinel causes the formation of products of higher density, which increases their breakdown voltage. Introduction of corundum into spinel considerably decreases the breakdown voltage of the articles, but increases their electrical resistance, cold and hot strength, and the modulus of normal elasticity. The strength and modulus of normal elasticity of spinel and spinel-corundum articles are largely determined by the size of the crystals of the ceramic body, and are related to it by the equations $\sigma_{\text{bend}} = 1250 \times d^{-0.20}$, $E = 1.3 \times 10^6 d^{-0.23}$, where d is the crystal size. Introduction of up to 5% forsterite into the spinel or spinel-corundum ceramic causes a considerable increase in their breakdown voltage and compressive strength and a very slight

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UDC: 666.76

L 07417-57

ACC NR: AP6030779

decrease of refractoriness. A larger admixture of forsterite increases the breakdown voltage somewhat, but decreases the strength of the ceramic body. The addition of 5% forsterite markedly improves the thermal stability of the specimens. Orig. art. has: 14 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Oct65/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *pl*

ACC NR: AP6033371 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0131/66/000/008/0047/0056

AUTHOR: Degtyareva, E. V.; Kaynarshiy, I. S.; Totzenko, S. B.

ORG: Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractory Materials (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov)

TITLE: Studying sintering and recrystallization of magnesian spinel and its alumina mixtures

SOURCE: Ogneporov, no. 8, 1966, 47-56

TOPIC TAGS: sintering, recrystallization, magnesium compound, aluminum compound, porosity

ABSTRACT: The authors study sintering of magnesian spinel synthesized at various temperatures, as well as spinel-corundum and spinel- γ - Al_2O_3 . Both α - and γ -alumina and spinel roasted at 1200 and 1750°C are used for studying sintering of materials with various activity, where this activity determines solid phase interaction rate and degree of sintering. All of these materials were modified in various ways for the study. The results of the study show that sintering of spinel which was synthesized at 1750°C begins at 1200°C and proceeds uniformly at higher temperatures. The sintering of spinel synthesized at 1200°C begins at 1500°C but takes place on a more intensive scale at higher temperatures than spinel synthesized at 1750°C. Spinel sinter-

UDC: 666.76.001.5

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ACC NR. AP6033371

ing kinetics are proportional to \sqrt{t} with respect to elimination of open porosity and to $\sqrt[3]{t}$ with respect to the elimination of closed porosity without regard to preliminary sintering temperature or specimen forming method. The addition of 3% alumina to spinel improves spinel sintering independently of the activity of the original material. This is explained by the formation of excess vacancies and the process is likened to the addition of spinel to alumina which also results in improved alumina sintering. A sharp increase in impurities has adverse effects on sintering. Sintering is at its minimum in mixtures composed of 70% spinel and 30% alumina. Variation in the degree of mixture sintering, where the mixture contains more than 30% alumina, is proportional to the molecular content of the free alumina in the mixture regardless of the activity of the original components. Spinel-alumina mixture sintering is considerably dependent on the activity of the original components and formation of raw materials. Low temperature spinel synthesis and pressing decreases the degree of sintering of spinel-alumina mixtures. Magnesian spinel crystals grow rapidly when the open porosity of the specimens is less than 5-6%. Increasing the rate of spinel crystal growing improves their closed porosity. The growth of spinel crystals can be significantly increased by adding 30% corundum. On the other hand, when corundum content is above 30% in the mixture, the system becomes two-phased and the growth of spinel crystals is retarded. Orig. art. has: 12 figures, 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG. REF: 032/ OTM REF: 008

Card 2/2

L 10288-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WH

ACC NR: . AP5025350

SOURCE CODE: UR/0131/65/000/010/0034/0036

AUTHOR: Degtyaryeva, E. V.; Totsenko, S. B.

38
5

ORG: Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Refractories (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov)

TITLE: Reducing shrinkage of sintered corundum articles

15

SOURCE: Ognuepory, no. 10, 1965, 34-36

TOPIC TAGS: corundum, alumina, porosity, powder metal sintering, insiganic opide

ABSTRACT: The porosity of samples from pure oxides, in particular from corundum, fired at relatively low temperatures could be decreased by saturation with the solutions of some salts, i. e. $AlCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ or $MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, and a subsequent high-temperature firing. A multiple saturation of a corundum sample fired at 1200--1250 C with a solution of aluminum chloride followed by a high-temperature firing resulted in a considerable absorption of alumina and consequently in a

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UDC: 666.76.041

L 10288-66

ACC NR: AP5025350

decrease of the degree of porosity and reduction of shrinkage during sintering. Castings were made from alumina fired 6 hours at 1550 C and pulverized 4 hours by dry method in order to determine the shrinkage of corundum. A portion of the castings was made with the addition of magnesium oxide. The castings were fired 6 hours at 1200 C and were repeatedly saturated with aluminum chloride under vacuum and fired at 500 C. The results are shown in Table 1. The filling of pores

Table 1. Changes in porosity of fired alumina castings after multiple saturation with a saturated solution of aluminum chloride.

1. Contents of MgO%; 2. porosity before saturation; 3. porosity after saturation, %; 4. number of saturations; 5. none.

1	2	3 Пористость после пропитки, %			
		4 число пропиток			
Содержание MgO, %	Пористость до пропитки, %	5	10	15	20
5 Нет	34,7	25,9	21,5	—	—
	34,1	25,3	22,3	5,5	—
	35,0	25,4	21,4	8,4	—
	22,4	20,2	20,6	16,9	13,9
	24,0	25,5	18,1	17,0	14,4
0,18	29,0	22,0	19,0	18,0	14,4
	29,6	20,0	19,2	18,0	16,2
	30,2	24,6	24,6	18,7	14,6

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